

The Whig Beacon

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1841.

No. 2001.

Complete List of Laws,
Passed by Congress at the 2d Session of the
26th Congress, which terminated March 3d,
1841.

Bills which originated in the House of Representa-
tives.

An act making appropriations, in
part, for the support of Government
for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for
the payment of Revolutionary pen-
sions for the year 1841.

An act making temporary provision
for lunatics in the District of Colum-
bia.

An act to authorize the issuing of
Treasury notes.

An act to amend the act to author-
ize the State of Tennessee to issue
grants and perfect titles to certain
lands therein described; and to settle
the claims to the vacant and unap-
propriated lands therein described, pass-
ed April 18, 1806.

An act making further provision
for the expenses of an exploration and
survey of that part of the Northeast-
ern boundary line of the United States
which separates the states of Maine
and New Hampshire from the British
Provinces.

An act further to continue in force
the act for the payment of horses and
other property lost in the military
service of the United States.

An act making appropriations for
the civil and diplomatic expenses of
Government for the year 1841; (of
which there was for the Post Office
\$4,812,620.)

An act making appropriations for
the Navy for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for
the Army for the year 1841.

An act making appropriations for
the Indian Department and treaty sit-
uations with the Indians for 1841.

An act making appropriations for
the expense of a delegation of West-
ern Seminole Indians.

An act making appropriation for
destitute Kickapoo Indians, and re-
moving and subsisting the Swan Creek
and Black River Indians of Michi-
gan.

An act for the relief of Mary Tuck-
er.

An act making appropriations for
the support of the military Academy
for 1841.

An act to authorize a register to
be granted to the schooner Amistad.

An act to incorporate the Washing-
ton Benevolent Society, in the Dis-
trict of Columbia.

An act to confirm land patents.

An act making appropriations for
the arm fortifications of the United
States for the year 1841.

Bills which originated in the Senate.

An act supplementary to an act to
abolish imprisonment for debt in cer-
tain cases.

An act further to amend the act
entitled an act to provide for taking
the sixth census of the inhabitants of
the United States.

An act for the relief of Gurdon S.
Hubbard, Robert A. Kuzie, and
others.

An act supplementary to an ac-
tended an act to encourage the intro-
duction and promote the cultivation of
tropical plants. [For the benefit
of the widow and children of Dr.
Henry Perrine, killed by the Indians
in Florida.]

An act to confirm to the State of
Indiana the land selected by her for
that portion of the Wabash and Erie
Canal which lies between the mouth
of the Tippecanoe river and Terre
Haute, and for other purposes.

An act granting a pension to Lem-
uel White.

An act for the relief of Wm. P.
Rathbone.

An act granting a pension to Han-
nah Leighton.

An act for the relief of Jacob See-
ley.

An act for the relief of Wm. Jones.

An act for the relief of Charles M.
Keller and Henry Stone.

An act for the relief of Lieut. John
E. Bispham.

An act for the relief of John Carter.

An act for the relief of Joseph Bogy.

An act for the relief of Jean Bap-
tiste Comeau.

An act for the relief of Agnes Dun-
das.

An act for the relief of the heirs of

Miguel Estava.

An act to refund the duties on the

French ship Alexandre.

An act to amend the act entitled an

act to amend the act approved May
13, 1800, entitled "An act to amend
an act entitled an act to establish the
judicial courts of the United States."

An act for the relief of Avery,
Salmarsh & Co.

Joint resolution to present incor-
porated universities, colleges, &c.,
with copies of the catalogue of the
Library of Congress.

The bill for the settlement of the
claims of the states of Maine and
Georgia for the services of their mil-
itia, amounting together to about the
sum of \$458,000, passed both Houses
of Congress, and was enrolled and
brought into the House for the signa-
ture of the Speaker just as the motion
was made to close the session; which
motion prevailing, it was not signed,
and therefore did not become a law,
although passed by both Houses of
Congress.

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS
*Made at the 2d Session of the Twenty-
sixth Congress:*

Partial support of Government,
(Congress), \$412,000

For civil and diplomatic expen-
ses, 8,036,005

For the Navy, 5,926,338

For the Army, 5,441,919

For Fortifications, 485,500

For the Military Academy, 160,522

For Pensions, 1,144,155

For the Indian Department, 875,280

For delegation of Western Se-
minaries, 15,000

For destitute Kickapoos, remo-
val of Swan Creek and Black
River Indians, 22,000

For survey of North-eastern
Boundary, 75,000

For Lunatics in District of Co-
lumbia, 3,000

For refunding duties on French
ship Alexandre, 1,050

For Avery, Salmarsh & Co. 9,770

For private claims (not pen-
sions) amounts specified, 4,645

Amount of definite and speci-
fied appropriations, 22,606,193

In addition to the above, claims are to
be examined, and the amount found due
to be paid, viz:

Claim of the corporation of the city of
Mobile.

Claim of Clements, Bryan, & Co.

Clerks on Chick-saw treaty business

Officers of the customs, arrears of com-
pensation for 1833.

Arrears due to clerks of Boston custom-
house from 1832 to 1837.

Same to clerks of Philadelphia custom-
house from 1832 to 1837.

These may take, in the ag-
gregate, about 150,000

From which deduct the sum ap-
propriated for the Post Office
department, which is to be
paid from the revenue of the
department exclusively, 22,756,193

Leaving to be provided from the
common treasury, exclusive of
the redemption of treasury notes and sundry standing
appropriations, such as 200,
000 annually for arming the
militia, and other annual
charges, 17,943,573

Speech of Mr. Rayner,
ON THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.
Delivered in the House of Representatives,
February 5, 1841.

The bill authorizing the issue of trea-
sury notes to the amount of five millions
of dollars being under consideration, and
Mr. Barnard, of New York, having moved
to strike out the enacting clause of the
bill—giving notice, that if the motion
prevailed, and a report to that effect should
be made to the house, he would then of
fer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the subject of making provi-
sion for the wants of the treasury be referred
back to the committee of ways and means,
with instructions—

First, To bring in a bill authorizing the Sec-
retary of the Treasury to borrow ten millions
of dollars on the credit of the Government,
and to issue bonds or scrip therefor.

Second, To bring in a bill imposing duties
for additional revenue, on wines, silks, laces,
spices, and other articles, being luxuries, im-
ported into the United States; but in such
manner, as not to conflict with the principles
policy, and spirit of the act of March, 1833,
commonly called the Compromise Act.

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country. I see from House document

No. 265 of the last session, the appropriations for the "civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse" for the year 1840" amounted to \$4,512,545 00; whereas, in the estimates for the year 1841, it is put down at \$3,450,740 12. Why is this? The member from North Carolina (Mr. Rhett) insisted that \$300,000 would be saved in consequence of the shortness of this session compared with the last. But then, gentlemen on the other side insist, that we intend to have an extra session. The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Thompson) said he could see we were determined on this. If we do have an extra session, it will be a charge on the government. And if gentlemen know this, why not provide the means of meeting it? I certainly know nothing of the purposes of General Harrison, or of those whose counsel he will seek; I have, however, but little doubt an extra session will be inevitable. General Harrison will find the treasury empty, with pressing demands against it daily, and nothing to discharge them with. In that case, he will be compelled to convene Congress, in order to obtain the means of carrying on the government. In addition to this, the country requires reform at our hands—millions of freemen are calling for the repeal of the odious sub-treasury. A prostrate commerce and ruined currency require the remedial hand of the government. I speak only my own opinion. I believe an extra session indispensable. And if it takes place, the expense attending it will be more than the difference between that of the present session and the last. I discover the Secretary has vent in his estimates for the outlay of ministers abroad, and the infis of those who are already there. Does he suppose General Harrison will not change the diplomatic corps? Does he suppose the honor and interests of the country will any longer be entrusted to those, who now represent the nation at foreign courts? Or is this a part of his system of retrenchment, that it will be better not to recall ministers, because the appointment of new ones will be attended with expense? These extra charges falling upon the civil list of the present year, will be fully equal to any of the last year, not incident to this. I have therefore sufficient data for assuming that the "civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse," for the present year, will amount to at least \$4,500,000.

Next come the estimates for the military service. And these the Secretary puts down at \$7,725,440 94. Now, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Evans) has so effectually exposed the imposition attempted in this estimate, that I am sure there is not one who heard him that is not fully satisfied on the subject. I therefore take it for granted that, in estimating the appropriations for the military service, you must include the \$2,385,329 proposed in the letter from the Secretary of War.

It seems that the Secretary of the Treasury, in estimating the reductions for the present year, cuts down the expenses of the Indian department \$174,000 below the appropriations of last year. I know not whether this is on account of there being funds in the hands of agents yet unpaid, on account of outstanding appropriations, or whether it is in pursuance of that system of gradual retrenchment recommended in his report; for it will be seen by reading the report of the Secretary, that he undertakes to read Congress a lecture on economy, after having exhausted the Treasury, by his extravagance and mismanagement.

And, in pointing out the causes of, and grounds for, future retrenchment, he says that "fewer Indians remain to be removed." Certainly there are fewer to be removed. But are there fewer that ought to be removed this year than were removed last? Judging from the rapid settlement of the Western States, and the consequent pressure around the Indians remaining, I should suppose there were more. I appeal to gentlemen from the Western States—from Indians, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri—and I ask them, if they are not anxious to have the Indian title to the lands in their states extinguished, and to have those Indians removed to the West? Are they not every day becoming more inconvenient to the whites, and the whites to them? And yet the Secretary seems to think this system of Indian relations will soon at an end, and the expense attending it will be lessened every year. This is a most absurd idea. The Indian relations of this country will constitute a permanent, standing charge upon this Government for one hundred years to come. And as the population of the country increases, and its frontier is extended, the more complicated and expensive will our Indian relations become. This must be the case, till the vast region from the Mississippi to the Pacific is settled by the white man, and not an Indian is left remaining.

Mr. JONES. I beg leave to correct the gentleman from North Carolina. The letter was in the possession of the committee, subject to the inspection of all its members. There was no attempt on my part to conceal it.

Mr. RAYNER. But, sir, I insist it was your duty to have brought it before the notice of the House. In the speech which you made at the commencement of this debate, in which you attempted to sustain the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting your estimates of receipts and expenditures for the year 1841, you did not include this item of expense for the Florida war. Mr. Chairman, (addressing the Chair,) I repeat, it was the duty of the honorable chairman of the Ways and Means, in his character as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with this knowledge in his possession, to have submitted estimates for this Florida war, when he unfolded his budget for 1841, in the speech with which he opened this debate. But he had failed to do so; and the first notice we have of it, is in a letter laid on our desks, from the Secretary of War to the chairman of Ways and

Means, dated December 17, 1840. Here, then, is an additional charge falling upon the year 1841 of \$2,385,329, not even allowed to the Secretary of the Treasury; which, added to the estimates submitted by him, amounts to the sum of \$10,110,770 00; and which, added to the appropriations of last year for the same service, amounts to \$10,729,230 98.

But, says the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett,) the Florida war will probably soon be terminated. Probably soon to be terminated! This is the language we have heard for years. It has long been the theme of Executive reports, and of the despatches of commanders-in-chief. Let a few miserable squaws be taken, or starving old men surrendered themselves, and it is immediately heralded throughout the land that the power of the Indians has been destroyed; that they are all coming in; and that the war will soon be at an end. And the next account we hear is, that blood has been flowing in torrents, and houses have been wrapt in flames. For every brave destroyed, two seem to spring up in his place. We have, within the last day or two, heard of the capture of 60 or 70 Indians; but how often has this been the case heretofore? It is impossible to estimate the number of Indians in Florida. Years ago, it was said there were only a few hundred; and although we have been destroying them all the while, yet the work of murder and ravage has continued. As soon as the army relaxes its operations, they become emboldened, leave their inaccessible haunts, and commence anew their course of pillage and death. You may suppose there is not an Indian in Florida, you may suddenly withdraw your army, and the first thing you hear, may be, that the Indians have reappeared in all their power. Sir, the Florida war is not at an end, nor is it soon likely to be. Sam Jones and Tiger-kill yet lead their merciless bands through the everglades of that ill-fated region; today doing "the deed of death," and tomorrow concealed in the impenetrable swamps. The bloody Micmacs yet rove through the forests of Florida, leaving death and desolation in their track. To legislate with a view to the early disbandment of the army in Florida, is to leave your own countrymen exposed to the horrors of savage warfare. To do this through a false economy, is to sell the blood of citizens for money. It is to surrender a portion of your territory to the savage, and to confess, in the face of the world, that a predatory band of Seminoles has successfully resisted all the boasted power of the Government. To stop the war at this stage, is to compromise the honor of the country. You must, you are compelled to, prosecute it to a successful issue. I therefore take it for granted that, in estimating the appropriations for the military service, you must include the \$2,385,329 proposed in the letter from the Secretary of War.

According to the data I have assumed, and I have placed them at the lowest probable amount, the items of expenditure for the present year will appear as follows, viz:

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse,	\$4,500,000
Military service, including Florida war,	10,729,230
Navy pensions,	150,000
Naval service,	5,595,399
Appropriations made for the service of the year 1841, by former acts of Congress,	1,013,200
Balances of appropriations made in 1840 and previously, standing over on the 1st January 1841, and which will be a charge on the treasury in 1841, after deducting so much as may remain not called for, and standing over at the close of 1841	2,000,000
Relief of the corporate cities in the district of Columbia, per act of 26th May, 1836, \$139,200, and public debt payable at the treasury, per act of 3d March, 1817, \$10,000,	149,200
Required to finish public buildings, according to the estimates of the architect,	400,000
Treasury notes and interest, allowing for \$500,000 which may not come in during the year,	4,350,000
Amounting in the whole to	28,857,029

which is the amount necessarily chargeable upon the year 1841.

Here then, with a probable income of \$21,725,073, we must meet an almost inevitable expenditure of \$28,857,029. Sir, how can you do it, without borrowing money? You will be compelled to borrow; and, whether you do it by Treasury notes, or loan, how are you to repay it, unless you raise the duties on imports, or resort to direct taxation? And how are you to sustain the heavy expenditures of coming years, unless you regulate your tariff to meet the demands upon the Treasury? But, exclaims the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Thompson,) the cry of the Whigs has been reform, and by reform he understands a retrenchment in the expenditures. I can also inform the gentleman that it means *honesty* in the expenditures. It is not so much the amount expended of which we have complained, as the manner in which it has been expended: paying \$450 a day for steamboats, \$20 a cord for wood, purchasing splendid furniture and silver spoons for mud boats, paying high salaries to crowds of loungers attached to your custom-houses, giving high and expensive jobs and contracts to political favorites, &c. It is such corruption as this, of which we have so much complained and which we have promised to reform. If the money which has been collected had been spent for the interest of the country, in disciplining our army, increasing our navy, completing our fortifications, erecting harbors, and other conveniences of commerce, &c, why, then, sir, we could not have complained. But, what is remarkable, whilst this vast expenditure of money has been going on for the last four years, ranging from thirty to forty millions annually, all the interests and defences of the country have been languishing and going to ruin.

Well now, sir, in legislating to meet the wants of the Government, I feel bound to look to the future as well as to the present. By prodigacy, mismanagement, and corruption, all the great defences of the country have gone to wreck. The present rate of duties will not yield a sufficient income to put the country in a state of defence, and to repair the evils of the last twelve years of misrule. In addition to the deficit of about seven millions of dollars for the present year, there is about \$5,580,000, consisting of sums and annuities payable to Indians, and amounts pledged to be invested in safe, permanent stocks for their benefit, the interest on which we are now paying. Then, there is the navy pension fund which has been squandered or invested in worthless stocks, amounting to \$1,200,000, which you are bound to make good. Due to trust funds, other than Indian, \$500,000. Old funded and certificate debt \$100,000. Debts of the cities in the District of Columbia, assumed by the Government, with interest, \$1,750,000. To these are to be added claims on account of Indian affairs, growing out of the Florida war, allowed or to be allowed by the departments, or pending before Congress say \$5,000,000; although I learn from gentlemen better acquainted with the subject than I am, they will reach nearer \$10,000,000. Other claims now before Congress and, which have been accumulating for the last two years, for want of time to act on them, allowing for those that may be rejected, say \$2,000,000; and I also learn that these latter will probably be double that sum. These amount in the whole to \$16,280,000, of permanent debt falling upon the next administration; and which added to the deficit of seven millions in the revenue of the present year, shows an almost certain liability of more than \$25,000,000 by the Government, over and above the current expenditures. And this, too, with a revenue continually decreasing by the gradual operation of the compromise act.

Now, sir, I am for abiding by the spirit of the compromise act. The circumstances under which it was passed, require that no violence should be done to the feelings of either of the great interests that were parties to it. That act was the voluntary offering of patriotism, to save the effusion of human blood. It snatched the uplifted sword from the hand of the tyrant, who with tiger ferocity was raving and thirsting for the blood of freemen. It stands as an enduring monument of the patriotism, the wisdom, and the magnanimity of Kentucky's distinguished son. And I am free to admit, that if the public sentiment of either of the two great interests that were parties to that compromise, should, with any thing like unanimity, insist upon its remaining inviolate and untouched, it would be unwise to disturb it. It is, however, for the majority here in their wisdom, to examine and decide what may be the wishes of the country, and the feelings of the two great sections, in regard to the modification of this measure. But, in submitting this measure to the test of public feeling in the two great interests that were parties to it, reference must be had to the calm and unbiased wishes of the popular mind, and not to the wild ravings of party madness. No one man here has a right to speak for the whole North or the whole South; neither has the delegation of any one state a right to speak for its entire section. It is for the majority here, in their discretion, and upon their responsibility, to judge of the public will, upon a dispassionate survey of the whole question. If two parties enter into a covenant, for the observance of which their honor and faith may be pledged, neither has the right to violate its provisions, whilst the other insists upon their enforcement. But certainly they are not estopped from modifying it by mutual agreement. And so with the compromise act of '32. If the North or the South, with any thing like unanimity, insists upon its inviolability, I, for one, should be opposed to touching it. But if, by mutual agreement, they are willing to modify it now, where can be the objection?

This brings me to the immediate consideration of the proposition of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Barnard,) to impose a duty on silks and wines, which are now admitted free of duty. I think this proposition presents a medium, on which the moderate on both sides of the question may meet with safety. I am aware that the ultra tariff men may oppose it, because they may hope that, in remodelling the system after the expiration of the limit fixed to the compromise act, they will be enabled to exempt luxuries from any duty, and collect the whole of the duties from articles of necessity, and thereby protect the same articles of domestic manufacture. They may suppose that by imposing duties on luxuries now, they will find it more difficult to exempt them hereafter. I can assure gentlemen entertaining these opinions, that the south, so far as I am acquainted with its feelings, will never quietly submit to this discrimination. We

are for equal benefits, and for equal burdens. We never will consent that articles of luxury, which are consumed by the rich, shall be imported free of duty, and articles of necessity, consumed by the poor, shall be burdened with all the means of taxation, merely for the benefit of the manufacturers. That has been the source of all our struggles and difficulties heretofore. It came well nigh once plunging this country in all the horrors of civil commotion. By all the exciting associations connected with that gloomy period, I entreat gentlemen who yet cherish the favorite idea of discrimination and protection, to abandon it forever. You cannot enforce it without endangering the stability of the Union.

Then there are ultra men on the other side, who oppose this measure simply because it is an imposition of duty, without reference to the objects on which it is intended to operate, or without looking at the real cause of that long and uniform opposition which was waged by the south against the tariffs of '34 and '38. The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Thompson) seems perfectly horrified at this new tariff, as he calls it, and asks if this same measure of a duty on imports has not long been the great cause of complaint and difficulty between the south and the north. I can answer his question, and I tell him no. The south never complained of the revenue for the support of the Government being collected from a duty on foreign articles.

[Mr. Thompson begged leave to explain. He said he did not mean to intimate that the south was opposed to raising a revenue from customs. What he said was, that a tax on foreign imports had been the great cause of complaint on the part of the south.]

Mr. R. A tax on the foreign imports! Exactly, sir. That is the same thing. I still take issue with the gentleman. I deny that the south has ever complained that the revenue for the support of the Government, was raised by a tax on foreign imports.

The south well knows, and always has known, that it is the only practicable mode of supporting the Government among a people as sensitive as ours are on the subject of direct taxation. It is the principle of discrimination for the protection of the manufacturers in a certain section, of which the south has always complained. A protection which, while it increases the cost of consumption to all sections alike, yet diffuses its advantage in the vicinity of the manufactures of the north, without bringing any corrective blessing to us of the south. The south is not only willing to contribute its revenue and its wealth, but its blood, if need be, in support of the Government and the Union. The object contemplated by the proposition of my friend from New York, is the very thing we have always contended for. The North has heretofore refused to grant it to us—they would not concede it in the compromise act—but now, if I understand them aright, they are willing to yield it, and can we hesitate to accept it? My eloquent friend from S. Carolina, (Mr. Thompson) who addressed us so ably the other day, has put this matter in its proper light. He has proven, from the record, that an equalization of duties, upon the protected and unprotected articles, was the great object contended for by the distinguished southern statesmen who mingled in the political conflicts of '32 and '33. Sir, we are now estopped, virtually, from objecting to this proposition. I thank my friend from South Carolina for the gallant manner in which he has met this question at the very threshold. It comes with a peculiar fitness from him. He comes from a region of political darkness, though still from an oasis in a desert waste. His position is one of high moral sublimity. Despite all the efforts of persecution at home, or on this floor, he has, with a giant's arm, shaken off his assailants, as "the lion would shake the dew drops from his mane."

He says he is aware that the demagogue of Tariff! Tariff! will be raised for the purpose of exciting popular prejudice against him at home. That is probable. I am aware that, humble as I am, I shall be subjected to the same charge. But my friend (Gen. Thompson) need give himself no uneasiness on that account. Slavery and misrepresentation are the common lot of all who pursue the path of duty, regardless of consequences. Denunciation by the wicked, is the price which honesty and patriotism always have to pay for the esteem and approbation of the virtuous and the good. I repeat it, my friend from South Carolina deserves the thanks of the country for the fearless manner in which he has met this question. It will endure in the records of the country, as a lasting memorial of his patriotism, and will constitute the noblest legacy he can leave to his children who are to succeed him. The tribute of his country's praise is also due to my friend from Georgia, (Mr. Nisbet) for his able and eloquent speech on this subject. I was equally pleased with the cogency of his argument, and the pathos of his eloquence. With such advocates, the south has nothing to fear; and in such hands the interest of the country will be

From the Raleigh Star.
MR. CLAY AND MR. KING.
We are highly gratified to learn from the Baltimore American, that the unfortunate difficulty between Messrs. Clay and Kentucky, and King of Alabama, has been satisfactorily adjusted. A letter from Washington, published in that paper, dated the 11th instant, says:

"I am happy to state that all apprehensions arising from the unexpected difficulty between Mr. Clay and Mr. King have been put to rest by the entire and satisfactory settlement of the affair. Mr. Clay will leave Washington to-day or to-morrow, and will pass through your city."

Various versions of the affair are afloat; but we believe there is no doubt but Mr. King wrote a challenge in the Senate while that body was in session, and sent it to Mr. Clay, which he accepted. The object of the note which passed between them was immediately apparent, and both parties were bound over. The cause is explained by the following extract from a letter published in the Baltimore Patriot:

An attack on Mr. Clay of Kentucky was made by Mr. Smith of Connecticut, and Mr. King of Alabama, followed, and made a studied attempt to be as offensive as possible. He was, however, though exceedingly unparliamentary, not very severe—for the whole pith of his assault consisted in the attempt to bring down Henry Clay to a level with Francis P. Blair.

When Mr. King signed his challenge, Mr. Clay rose, and said he saw he was the object of attack—concealed attack; and, as on former occasions of a similar kind, he stood firm and collected, ready to repel assault from whatever quarter it might come. He had spoken of the Globe and its principal editor as infamous. Certain gentlemen seemed to think, by an irregular inference, that they must be regarded as participating in that infamy. If any Senator had thought proper to ask whether he meant any such thing, he would have promptly disclaimed it. No one had done so—but the man in the corner, (continued Mr. Clay, pointing to Mr. Smith, of Connecticut,) whom I do not think worthy of my notice, has chosen to make the infamy. I make no answer to him. A gentleman, however, who considers himself responsible, (Mr. King bowed,) has gone one step farther, and undertaken to classify me with this partisan editor of the Globe.

This (added Mr. Clay) was an unparliamentary proceeding. He had a right to comment on the journal and the character of the man when under consideration. He had spoken of the libels and calumnies daily published in that paper. He never saw any article relating to him that was not full of untruths and misrepresentations. He had reminded the Senator from South Carolina of its attacks on him as "John Calhoun," as "a man who never spoke the truth when an untruth would serve his turn." He had said, he considered the Globe a libel, and "Editor a libeller." And now, under these circumstances, (said Mr. Clay, with peculiar distinctness and emphasis) for the Senator of Alabama to put me on a level with him is false, untrue and cowardly."

Mr. King made no reply; but was seen to write for a few minutes, and soon after to leave the Chamber with Dr. Linn. It was immediately rumored about among the large assemblage that he intended to send a hostile message to Mr. Clay; and the excitement became intense.

Mr. Smith of Connecticut, made a poor, abusive speech of a few minutes, which no body seemed to notice.

Mr. Preston then rose and made a powerful argument in favor of the resolution for dismissal. The remarks of Mr. Huntingdon and Mr. Henderson, in the early part of the day, on the same side, were also peculiarly forcible and conclusive. At three o'clock the Senate adjourned without taking any question.

GEN. HARRISON—ABOLITION.
Attempts were made throughout the whole of the late Presidential canvass, to create a belief that Gen. Harrison was identified with the northern abolitionists, and that the rights of the South were unsafe in his hands. Fabricated letters, and even perjury, were resorted to to deceive the people on this point. Fortunately, however, these base attempts produced but little effect; and his traducers were overwhelmed with defeat. The declarations of General Harrison in his Vincennes speech, and on various other occasions, before the election, showed full well to all whose minds were open to conviction, that he was radically opposed to the designs of the Abolitionists. The subject is again very delicately and finely referred to in his late inaugural address, and in a manner calculated to remove any remains of doubt which may linger in the mind of even the most fastidious friend of the south. His remarks are worth repeating, and we place them here that our readers may become familiar with his views upon a subject so vitally interesting to them. They are as follows:

"The lines separating powers to be exercised by the citizens of one state from those of another, seem to be so distinctly drawn as to leave no room for misinterpretation. The citizens of each state unite in their persons all the privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but in no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate states, and he is therefore positively precluded from any inter-

ference with the reserved powers of any state but that of which he is, for the time being, a citizen. He may indeed offer to the citizens of other states his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is tendered, is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety.

It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the recommendations of Athens to her allies—supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was, indeed, to the ambition of the leading States of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is mainly to be attributed. And it is owing to the absence of that spirit that the Helvetic confederacy has for so many years been preserved. Never has there been seen in the institutions of the separate members of any confederacy more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked a dissension was observable, as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse or permanency in their alliance. And yet, for ages, neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which their union produced, with the independence and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, these sagacious People respected the institutions of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

Our Confederacy, fellow-citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the Constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one state to control the domestic institutions of another, can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbinger of disunion, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions. Our Confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles governing a common co-partnership. There a fund of power is to be exercised under the direction of the joint council of the allied members; but that which has been reserved by the individual members is intangible by the common government or the individual members composing it. To attempt it finds no support in the principles of our Constitution. It should be our constant and earnest endeavor mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our Confederacy. Experience has abundantly taught us that the agitation by citizens of one part of the Union of a subject not confined to the General Government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country, that of union, cordial, confiding, fraternal union, is by far the most important, since it is the only true and sure guarantee of all others.

PRESENTATION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The members of the Diplomatic Body, now in Washington, and accredited to the Government of the United States, were received by the President yesterday, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Fox, the British Minister, on being presented by the Secretary of State, made to the President the following address:

"Sir: I have the honor to address you in the name of the Diplomatic Body accredited to the United States of America. We hasten, sir, to congratulate you upon your accession to the high office of President of this Republic, which the confidence of your fellow-citizens has conferred upon you. We speak the true sentiments of our respective Governments and countries, in offering this testimony of regard and respect for your person and for your station. We rejoice, sir, to have heard from your own lips, in your Inaugural Address, the declaration of a virtuous desire to promote the relations of national friendship and peace between the United States and Foreign Powers; and we are happy to recognise, in your personal character and qualities, the strongest assurance that the efforts of your Government will be faithfully directed to accomplish so wise and noble a purpose."

To this address the President of the United States made the following reply:

"Sir: I receive with great pleasure the congratulations you have been pleased to offer me in the name of the distinguished Diplomatic Body now present, the representatives of the most powerful and polished nations with whom the Republic which has honored me with the office of its Chief Magistrate has the most intimate relations—relations which I trust no sinister event will, for ages, interrupt."

"The sentiments contained in my late address to my fellow-Citizens, and to which you have been pleased to advert, are those which will continue to govern my conduct through the whole course of my Administration. Lately one of the People, the undisputed sovereigns of the country, and coming immediately from amongst them, I am enabled, with confidence, to say that in thus acting I shall be sustained by their undivided approbation."

"I beg leave to add, sir, that both from duty and inclination I shall omit nothing in my power to contribute to your own personal happiness, and that of the friends whom, on this occasion, you represent, as long as you may continue amongst us."

The other Ministers, with their Secretaries, and the persons attached to their

respective Missions, were then successively presented to the President. The Minister of Russia, we learn, was prevented from being present, by indisposition, which, we are happy to be able to say, is not serious.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Saturday, March 20.

We learn from the Raleigh Register that the banks of this state have again suspended specie payments; a course which they have been compelled to adopt, because their credits with foreign banks have become wholly unavailable for specie purposes.

It is further understood that no loans are made by the banks of this state, except for limited sums, and with the understanding that they are to be paid at maturity—say in 90 days.

The notes of the banks of Virginia and South Carolina generally, are received in deposito.

The Bank of the State soils draft on Philadelphia at one per cent. premium. Neither of our banks draw on New York or Boston.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of State.

Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

John Bell, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of War.

George E. Badger, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Navy.

John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to be Attorney General.

Francis Granger, of New York, to be Postmaster General.

Senate of the United States.

EXTRA SESSION.

The Senate of the United States assembled in extra session on the 4th of March.

In addition to those senators who appeared under their unexpired term of service, the following new members attended, viz. George Evans of Maine, Samuel M. Roberts of Illinois, James F. Simmons of Rhode Island, William Woodbridge of Michigan, Jacob W. Miller of New Jersey, Alexander Barrow of Louisiana, Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, John M. Berrien of Georgia, James T. Morehead of Kentucky.

Mr. Mangum moved the following resolution, which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That Blair & Rives be dismissed as printers to the Senate.

[Blair & Rives had been appointed toward the close of the regular session, by party votes only—26 to 0—none of the Whigs voting; but the whole proceeding was protested against by them, as a violation of propriety.]

On Friday the 5th, the resolution was taken up for consideration, on motion of Mr. Mangum, by a vote of 29 to 22.

The resolution being thus brought under consideration, debate arose upon it, which was continued until Thursday the 11th, when the adoption of the resolution was decided in the affirmative—yeas 26, nays 18.

Mr. Clay then moved that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to deliver to Blair & Rives their official bond; which motion was carried by the same vote—26 to 18.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

the judgement of the District Court of Connecticut, in the case of the negroes of the Amistad, in every respect, except as to sending them back to Africa. They are, by the decision of the Court, discharged as freemen, and of course may go where they please.

FROM FLORIDA. MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

Florida, March 3, 1841.

Under date of the 15th ultimo, I apprized you of the negotiation going on, and of the expectations of many in relation thereto, but warned you not to place any reliance upon the Indians. Have my predictions been verified? Listen: Yesterday, Lieut. Alburts, commanding company K., 2d infantry, was attacked at his post (Fort Brooks, on the Ocalawa) by 100 Indians, supposed to be Alico-toe-nugge's band—the circumstances, (as far as they have been ascertained by a soldier just from the scene of action,) are these:

A corporal out hunting was killed; some of his comrades who escaped, reported to Lieut. Alburts that the Indians, in force, were near him. Taking with him 18 men, he sallied out, leaving the rest of his company in the block house, with orders in case they were attacked not to yield. Lieut. Alburts, in a few moments, fell in with the Indians, and an action commenced which lasted upwards of an hour. Our brave men were forced to retreat, but did so in good order, keeping up a continued fire until their ammunition was exhausted. Being cut off from their own post, they retired to Fort Russell. Capt. Barnum, with a large force, immediately started in pursuit. A command of fifty men from Fort Holmes are also out, together with 100 dragoons from Pilatka. The soldier from whom the above is derived, says he believes but one man was killed and five or six wounded. A number of Indians were seen to fall during the action.

FURTHER AND LATER FROM FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, March 7.

Information reached here last evening, that an express arrived at Pilatka, from Fort Russell, on the night of the 4th, bringing intelligence that Capt. Barnum, with one hundred men, (including nine mounted,) came up with the Indians, (whom Lieut. Alburts had been compelled to retreat from on account of the smallness of his force,) at the head of Orange Lake, and commenced an attack upon them. Capt. B. had placed the nine mounted men in ambush as a reserve, and led on the others; but finding the Indians in such a body, he made a signal for the mounted men to come up. No sooner was the signal made, when the Indians, having cut off these men from the main body, fired upon them, killing six, and the other three retreated to the Fort, being wounded. The express was immediately sent off to Pilatka, without knowing anything further. The wounded men state that Capt. B. was still fighting.

Capt. Carr, 2d dragoons, with one hundred men, was sent out from Pilatka a few days previous, and returned shortly after the express had arrived from Fort Russell. He immediately supplied his men with provision, and started for Capt. B's battle ground. It is impossible to give the particulars, under such a circumstance. There is no knowing the loss, as yet, that Capt. B. has met with. Lieut. Alburts had lost six or seven men the day before, in his skirmish with the Indians, and was forced to retreat on account of their number. This looks very much like "peace."

P. S.—T. S. Brown, the Canada General, who was appointed to treat with the Indians, after going to Tampa Bay, was not countenanced by Gen. Armisted, and was very wisely given permission to return. The Indians have not been shipped from Tampa Bay. They are, no doubt, to be let loose again!!

New York, March 9.

We are waiting, not very patiently, for the appointment of a Collector for this city, as we take it for granted there is no intention of retaining Mr. Morgan; nor do I think that gentleman expects his term of office will extend beyond the present week. There is a good deal of curiosity, too, to know exactly how the accounts of the late Collector with the Treasury stand, for the correspondence between Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Hoyt, lately published, did not explain the matter in a manner at all satisfactory.

The rumors that I mentioned some days ago are still afloat, and are seemingly well-grounded. A new one is, that the Naval Officer refused to certify Mr. Hoyt's accounts for the last quarter to be correct within the sum of about one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. If this be true, there is a section in the sub-Treasury law that meets the case exactly.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has adopted resolutions declaring the right of the state of Maine to the disputed territory, and that the interests and honor of Massachusetts demand a speedy adjustment of the question.

Mr. Brownson, the Boston Quarterly Editor, in his lecture here the other night, attempted to show the identity of Democracy and Christianity. He said if Jesus Christ had appeared in these days, he would have been called a leveler! His hearers were few, to the credit of our city it is said. The lecture was a curious compound of Loco-focoism and infidelity.

From Texas—The Galveston paper of Feb. 4 says: "Congress adjourned on

the 4th instant. The private treaty with England guarantees peace between Texas and Mexico in 30 days after its ratification, now made, reaches the capital of Mexico; agreeing to pay England, as her part of the debt due Mexico, £1,000,000 in 50 years.

The Mormon War has cost the state of Missouri \$150,000. This is the amount in dollars and cents. The extent of the suffering which this ferocious outrage inflicted upon the poor defenseless Mormons, is incalculable. The effect of it has been, to create much public sympathy in their behalf, and their numbers and wealth have vastly increased since the persecution.

Phil. N. Amer.

Speed.—The President's Inaugural address, which left Washington early on Thursday last about noon, arrived in Baltimore in 1 hour and 15 minutes—in Philadelphia a half hour after 6 o'clock, and in New York at half past 11 o'clock the same evening. Distance to New York 200 miles—time 11 hours—which is equal to 20 miles an hour. The express from Washington to Baltimore consisted of an engine with one car. Ibid.

A splendid Coach, made in Baltimore by Mr. Lee, was presented to Gen. Harrison on the morning of the fourth. It came from the generous Whigs of the Monumental city. There's some fun in being a Whig President. Ibid.

A splendid Coach, made in Baltimore by Mr. Lee, was presented to Gen. Harrison on the morning of the fourth. It came from the generous Whigs of the Monumental city. There's some fun in being a Whig President. Ibid.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.—We observe that a memorial pretty numerously signed by a certain class in this city, has been presented to our legislature, calling for a repeal of all laws against profaneness, blasphemy and violations of the Sabbath. The reason assigned, we suppose, is that these laws enrage on a man's liberty of conscience. In older times liberty of conscience meant liberty to worship and serve God according to the dictates of this conscience; but now it means, as it would seem, liberty to serve the devil, or any other evil spirit that a man chooses. If a man cannot get drunk, swear, blasphem, violate the Sabbath and outrage the sentiments of the community, without merited rebuke and reprehension, why, it is a flagrant encroachment on the rights of conscience! Rights of conscience, forsaken! Such a conscience as this is a moral fungus, a festid toadstool, that has grown out of the rotten remain of a man's moral nature. Ibid.

A destructive fire occurred in Pensacola on the 20th of February. A large number of houses were burned. The Pensacola Gazette states, that the whole of Intendencia street, on both sides, from the old Coffee House to Baylen street, was in ashes. The same paper states that a detachment from the Frigate Macedonian, under Lieut. Rudd, repaired to the scene, and by their great and unremitting exertions, much valuable property was saved. Pet. Intel.

James D. Westcott, who has filled many of the most important offices of New Jersey, and was, for the last ten years, Secretary of that State, died at his residence in Trenton, on the 2d inst. In early life, Mr. Westcott was a practical printer.

WAR VESSELS ON THE LAKES.—Some of the papers are making a noise in relation to reports that the British Government are about to build war steamers on the several lakes. So far as our knowledge extends, there is no foundation for the report. The facts are these: For Lake Superior there is a boat building for the Government at Chippewa, to be called the Minos. She is a moderate sized boat, and has two engines of fifty horse power each. At Montreal there is a very substantial steam vessel building, by order of Lord Sydenham, which is intended to run to Quebec, or to any of the lower ports of the province, to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or to England, if necessary. Her engines will be of 250 horse power—two cylinders, each 56 inches, with 6 feet stroke. These boats are not intended for armed vessels, but will be fitted for war if occasion require. We cannot learn that any order has been given for a war steamer to be built on Lake Champlain. N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE DIFFERENCE.—When Mr. Van Buren came into office, his friends appropriated \$20,000 for furniture for the President's House, in addition to the sum derived from the sale of the old Furniture which Gen. Jackson left. Now mark the difference! The Committee of Ways and Means, with a majority of Van Buren men, would not recommend one cent to furnish the House for Gen. Harrison; and when a Whig moved to appropriate \$60,000 for that purpose, the motion was only carried by 4 votes—66 to 62,—nearly all the Van Buren men voting against it! It is the invariable custom, sanctioned by law, to sell off the old Furniture left by every Administration. \$60,000 in addition to what the old finery left by Mr. Van Buren will bring, cannot be considered a large sum, when it is considered what an immensely large house it is, and that the honor of the country is concerned in having it decently furnished. At all events a Van Buren man can have no right to complain, if Gen. Harrison furnishes it for less than one-third of what Mr. Van Buren expended.

Fayetteville Observer.

Well Spoken.—The following extract is somewhat remarkable in its tone, considering the source from which it comes. It is from an article in the Canada Times, published at Montreal:

"A true bill has been found by the

grand jury against McLeod for murder; consequently, he may now remain in confinement until his trial comes on. Had not Mr. McLeod un-gloriously boasted in a tavern at Liverpool, New York, of having belonged to the expedition sent by Sir P. B. Head to destroy the steamer Caroline, he would not now be where he is, and this trouble and excitement might have been avoided.

ART. 3. Any person advertising and paying the sum of _____ annually, shall be a member of this society, and entitled to all its privileges and benefits.

ART. 4. There shall be a Board of Managers, consisting of thirty persons, eight of whom shall constitute a quorum for transacting business; and Managers to be elected at the annual meeting, and to continue in office until successors are chosen. To this Board of Managers shall be committed the general interests of the society.

ART. 5. The officers of the society shall be a President, six Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, to be chosen at the annual meeting, and to continue in office till successors are appointed. Said officers shall be ex officio members of the Board of Managers; and the duties of their respective offices such as appear to like officers of other bodies.

ART. 6. There shall be an annual exhibition of Cattle and other Stock, Implements of Agriculture, Domestic Fabric, and other articles of industry, for which premiums shall be awarded, at such time and place as the Managers may appoint.

ART. 7. The Treasurer shall pay all orders, by a vote of the Managers, over the signature of the President, or in case of his inability to act, any one of the Vice Presidents.

ART. 8. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, by a majority of the votes of the members present.

Respectfully submitted to the Farmers of Orange.

Samuel Tate, John Hoh,
John Berry, Jas. W. Allison,
Alex'r. Anderson, James Ferrell,
Stephen Clark, Junis Hall,
Joseph D. Hughes, Samuel Forsyth,
Solomon Thompson, Wm. Anderson,
Michael Holt, John Newland,
Joseph Freeland, James Clark,
Jefferson Horner, Che. W. Johnston.

For the Recorder.

MR. EDITOR:—We sometimes find it difficult to procure the small onion, or top onion, to set out in order to grow this valuable and pleasant vegetable. For the relief of gardeners under such circumstances, permit me to state, that the large onion may be cut into many pieces, taking care to cut perpendicularly to the root, and leaving a fibre or two of the root on each piece; and thus planed they will each produce a fine onion, and come to maturity rather sooner than the small onion planted whole. I have planted the cut onion several years, and never failed in raising good ones.

TUSCOLUM.

Obituary.

Died, in the vicinity of Somerville, Fayetteville county, Tenn., on the 25th ult. of apoplexy, WILLIE SHAW, esq. formerly a highly esteemed citizen of this county.

Died, in Asheborough, on Wednesday morning, 2d inst., Mrs. RACHEL SWAIN, wife of Benjamin Swain, esq. editor of the Southern Citizen, leaving four helpless children—one only a few days old.

Arguments are required in the following cases: Fox v. Horsh, from Mecklenburg—Walker v. Crowder, from Caswell—Jarvis v. Corbell and wife from Currituck—Hafner v. Erwin, from Mecklenburg—Doe ex dem. Goings v. Rich, from Davie—Cole and wife v. Robinson's execs. from Richmond.

Wade and others v. Dick, in Equity, from Person; dismissing the bill.

Daniel J. in den ex dem. Skinner v. Fletcher, from Pasquotank, reversing the judgment below.

Also in Davis v. Cain.

Gaston J. in St. v. Johnson, from Wake, affirming the judgment below.

McFarland v. McKay, in Equity, from Richmond, directing certain issues to be tried in the court below.

A ONE-SIDED QUARREL.

Dave Jones had a habit of figuring, every chance he got. On those occasions he was added to the utterance of dry remarks, gerrily to the ignorance of some one of the company, though to the infinite derision of the rest.

A bully of the neighborhood undoubtedly became the subject of his pranking fun, at a country vendue; whereupon his wrath was kindled against David to that degree that he told him, with divers oaths and anathemas and belligerent gesticulations, if he would go out of the house he would endeavor to bestow upon him (he said Dave) what he denominated "gentle threshing." He'd fight! he'd fight! he said; nothing could appease his wrath and heal his wounded honor but a fight—he must fight something!

David assumed a mighty chivalric appearance and attitude; clutching his fist, gritting his teeth, and shining his eyes at him. "You just walk out then," said he, "and I'll fix you!" Out the fellow flew, dropped his linen, tucked up his sleeves, cut a couple of capers in the air, and shook himself by way of preparation for battle.

Instead of following him out, the prudent David poked his head out at a window, cautiously surveyed the enemy, and inquired in a very business-like tone if he was ready.

His antagonist indicated that he was, amid a multitude of hostile sayings and demonstrations.

"Well," said the aggravating Dave, "why don't you proceed to fight something?"

Canadian Military force.—There are 20,000 regulars in the two provinces. In addition, each regiment of militia is required to have two flank companies to constant readiness. As there are 113 regiments in the Upper Province, this will give 19,000 would thus be called into the field at a moment's warning.

United States Gold.—The produce of the gold region in the United States is estimated at more than two millions of dollars per annum. Within the last three years, there have been minted from these mines \$4,377,550.

To Contractors.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given, that the building of a Bridge across Morgan's Creek, at McCoolay's Mill, will be let out to the lowest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th of April next. Specifications will be made known on that day.

MATTHEW McCAYLEY,
GOODMAN NEVILLE,
THOMAS HOGAN,
HAI W. NUNN,
ESLEY SNYERS.
March 9.

Commissioners.

63—

NOTICE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

They have still on hand a good assortment of:

Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3. 16—63

Bargains! Bargains!!
GOODS AT COST!!



The subscriber wishing to move back to his farm again, and desiring to close his business in this place before leaving it, will sell his Stock of Goods, by the piece or pattern, to suit the purchaser, at what they cost delivered here. The Goods are all new, and a great many of them desirable. Call and examine before spending your cash elsewhere, and you shall not be disappointed.

All persons indebted will please call and settle their dues, as I intend remaining here no longer than compelled by my business.

R. NICHOLS.

February 10. 59—

Coach Making.

The subscriber, having established a Coach Shop in the town of Hillsborough, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to make

Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Carriages, &c.

Persons wishing such articles would do well to call on them as they have on hand a good supply of timber and are ready to execute work with despatch.

Carriages and Carriages of all kinds prepared at the shortest notice.

HENRY N. WORKMAN, & Co.

February 17. 60—5w

Pine Shingles.

The subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

For Sale,
A first rate Milch COW and CALF.

Inquire at this Office.

February 19. 39—

Press for Sale.

Being desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Washington Advertiser for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 49—

Blacksmith's Shop.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has again established himself at his old stand in Hillsborough, where he is ready to execute any work in his line with neatness and despatch. He flatters himself that he cannot excel in shoeing of Horses. Just call and give him a trial.

Goods! Goods! Goods!

NEW AND CHEAP!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accompanying terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, Black, Drab, and

CLOTHS.

FASHIONABLE.

SATINETES, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin, Silk, and

VESTINGS.

Fashionable Winter, French, German, and

MERINOEL.

Plain, Figured,

MOUSELINS DE LANE.

Black, and

Black & Lead.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestic, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. & co.

October 14. 43—

NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

We beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to detail, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,

Do. do. Blue do.

Do. do. Invisible Green, do.

Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for Over-Coats

Do. do. Grey do. do.

Do. do. Beaver do. do.

Do. do. Pilot do. do.

Cassimere, Vesting, Satinets,

Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,

Super-Whitney & Green Mackinaw Blankets

Duffel and twilled

Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,

Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handker-

chiefs,

White, Red and Green Flannels,

Green Baize, Oil Cloth,

French and English Merinoes,

Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de

Lane.

French, English and American Prints,

Black and Blue black Bombazines,

Black and Colored Silks,

Plain and Chequered Muslin,

Worked Collars and Scarfs,

Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,

New Style Hoods, Flowers,

Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. & co.

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone

Ware,

Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,

Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,

Rice and Ground Ginger,

Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,

White-Lead, Prussian Blue,

Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other

Paints, &c. & co.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

February Term, 1841.

Stephen Moore, Esq'r.

vs.

Stephen Barton Samuel Bar-

ton, William Barton, Fanny

Barton, James Carroll and

Mary his wife, Abram Crab

tree and Iby his wife.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,

that Stephen Barton, William Barton, Jas.

Carroll, and Mary his wife, are not inhabitants

of this state; It is ordered that publication be

made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recor-

der, that unless they appear at the next term of

this Court, to be held at the court house in

Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in May next,

and answer, that the petition will be taken pro-

confesso and heard ex parte.

J. TAYLOR, Clk.

Price of Adv. \$4 50. 63—

PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

NATHANIEL J. FAHERY, of Milton, N.

C., would respectfully inform his friends

and the public that he intends for the future

to devote himself (almost exclusively) to the

PRACTICE of the law, and will attend the Superior

and County courts of Wake, Orange, Person

and Caswell counties, and also the Federal

Court at Raleigh. He will receive claims

for collection due in any part of North Caro-

lina, or the counties of Pittsylvania and Halifax, Virginia. Business of any kind entrusted

to his management shall be faithfully and dilig-

ently attended to.

REFERENCES.

D. W. Stone, Esq., and Alfred Jones, Esq.,

Wade, N. C.

Thomas Clancy, Esq. P. M., and Mej James

M. Palmer, Hillsborough, N. C.

Samuel Watkins, and Martin P. Huntington,

Milton, N. C., Feb. 24. 61—

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance

Reform, published at Asheville, N. C.

Edited by D. R. McAnally.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION